WITH THE COLLEGE ATHLETES

DOINGS IN THE FIELD OF SPORT IN EAST AND WEST.

Vale Looming Up for Intercollegiate Track Championships-Michigan's Superiority in Distance Running-National Swimming Title for Pennsylvania.

It is hard to analyze the probable effect of the special events at the Pennsylvania relex games on the outcome of the intercollegiate championships. The sprint race there served to show that Yale has an excellent man in L B. Stevens. He ran the final heat in even time, beating J. D. Whitham of Pennsylvania and Sherman of Dartmouth. However, as a sidelight to that performance, it must be mentioned that both Stevens and Whitham broke in the final heat and were not set back, as they should have been, even if the special events ware invitation competitions.

Merman was beaten altogether less than a foot by the winner, and that should call attention to him. After the final heat was run Dr. Bowler, the Dartmouth trainer. was asked by James E. Sullivan whether he wanted to have the race run over. Dr. Bowler said that he did not, adding, "I have seen what Sherman can do. That's enough for me."

Another thing that has to be taken into consideration is that N. J. Cartmell of Pennsylvania, twice the winner of the 100 and 220 yard championships in the intercollegiates, did not compete after the first. heat. He was beaten in the heat by Sherman in 10 1-5 seconds. In order that he might be at his best for the one mile relay race that was near at hand he was withdrawn from the subsequent heats of the sprint. Perhaps Mike Murphy was satisfied with what he had seen of his man's work in the single heat. Gamble of Princeton, who was placed in the intercollegiates last year, started in the 100 yard run, but did not qualify for the finals. So as far as the Pennsylvania meet is concerned Stevens is to be reckoned with.

Outside of these men, however, there is another to be considered. He is Lockwood, the Harvard sprinter. Lockwood is a big man, coming very fast, and will be heard from beyond a doubt as the season progresses. A man who has followed the performances of all the runners said after the relay games that he believed Lockwood ald beat all the men who competed in the special 100 yard run there when the time came for serious performances. It certainly leaves the 100 yard run in the intercollegiate games open enough, with the names of Lockwood, Sherman, Stevens, Cartmell, J. D. Whitham, Gamble and Butler to be considered. Harvard has another sterling man in

L. P. Dodge, the captain of the track team, but Dodge may very well show up better in the furlong sprint. In fact, the greater reliance is being placed on him for the 220 yard run, the idea being that Lockwood will do better work for the 100 yards. There is a glut of sprinters all apparently or seemingly of even ability.

However it may be figured out, the belief is beginning to strengthen that Yale will make a showing in the sprints as will Harvard, and that Pennsylvania will not have things all her own way. Cornell and Michigan are not regarded as likely to have anything to say about the sprints, chiefly for the reason that Coach Moakley of Cornell is not trying E. T. Cook, Jr., in the short distance races. Cook did even time

when he was a high school boy. Pennsylvania is well equipped for quarter milers, as the one mile relay race serves to Haydock ran within yards of 50 2-5 seconds and Lloyd Whitham covered his distance in about 50 4-5 seconds. Taylor was expected to do very fast time, but it was clear that the reports before the meet. that he was not in his best condition were true. He was against a strong man from Chicago, but even at that his time performance should have been faster. Taylor's time was very close to 52 seconds, very bad for a man of his class.

Cartmell was in good form and ran the fastest relay of the day, 50 1-5 seconds. without apparently hurting himself. Of these four men Cartmell has to be counted out when it comes to the quarter mile. He has to run the other sprints. Haydock, Llovd. Whitham and Taylor will be sent in for this race and between them they should

make a good showing.

Michigan seems to have very little in the quarter mile line, but Cornell has a good one or so. Carpenter is going to do some business with all the quarter milers in the intercollegiates. Harvard's best quarter mile man, De Selding, hardly will fight with

these men and the Yale quarter mile squad

more title of the last of

The middle and long distance races ought to be very entertaining. The half milers abound in quality as never before. The Michlgan team which won the two mile relay race at Philadelphia is, fortunately for the others, composed of men who have to attend to other races. The only men with whom the Easterners had any chance at all were Bohnsack and Rowe. Beck of Pennsylvania ran very close to Bohnsack and Rowe gained eight yards on Boyle. But Dull and Coe made a mess of the other Fastern runners. The race gave Whiteley of Princeton no chance to show what he could do, so it still is a problem. Those who have watched Whiteley, however, declare he will be the winner at the helf mile race.

winner in the half mile race.
So he may be if Halstead of Cornell doesn't beat him. That man Halstead is a find. He started out last fall, never having run before, made the cross-country team and finished second to Haskins. the cross-country season he has begun to show real speed, which at first he didn't He is one of the men who can run on a track as well as across country. Hal-stead if he is pointed for the half mile will make them all hustle. Bohnsack is the only one of the Michigan four likely to stick at the half mile. If he is kept for the mile there is still another good Cornellian, French. Coe will dally with the mile and Rowe and Dull will be in the two mile race.

In the distance races Michigan looks to be certain of a lot of points. Spitzer of Yale can hardly interfere much with their calculations. Frantz of Princeton and Hoyns and Hall of Columbia may be able to count in the mile and two miles respect-The Cornell contingent left from cross-country running also may show to advantage in the distance races. But it does look as if the main prizes in the mile

and two miles would go to Michigan.

Moakley showed a little of his craft with hammer throwers in the Pennsylvania relay games. Baker, a new man, second place to Horr with a throw of 145 feet 7 inches. Capt. Pew of the Cornell track team was third with 144 feet 11 inches It does look as if Carroll Cooney of Yale might have his troubles cut out to beat big Bill Horr in the intercollegiates, because orr made one throw of 173 feet 5 inches but fouled slightly, at Philadelphia. pretty likely to stay inside the circle one of these times, and then Cooney's best per-

formance won't look so good.

Cornell is rearing up the men to take away the loose points in this event, as usual, and unless Cooney happens to be very much better than normal on the day of the games he may find one of those Cornellians slipping in ahead of him. What Billy Quinn will produce in the line of men at Harvard hasn't been shown yet. There isn't much at Cambridge. Outside of Cooney there isn't a great deal at Yale. Pennsylvania has Folwell. After Luby's unfortunate experience it is under-stood that he has decided to give up ham-mer throwing. Michigan won't have any one in the hammer throw who will figure.

The hurdle races looked to be prett

nice and soft for Shaw of Dartmouth man has all the style and perfection of form, but Garrels last year had the jump on him. Shaw's work at Philadelphia leaves small question that he is the best of the high hurdlers and probably he also is the best of the low hurdlers. Rand of Harvard is a very good man. Robbins and Howe of especially Robbins, deserve con Talcott and Hoffman of Cornel sideration. are very doubtful. Michigan isn't equipped are very doubtful. Michigan isn't equipped for this race particularly. Pennsylvania's best hurdler has turned out to be some-thing of a broad jumper. He is Hartranft, who is better at the low hurdles than the

high ones.

The broad jump looks to be pretty goo for the Cornell man, Cook. He has the best record of those competing, even though the Michigan men did score well last year. Hartranft did a little better than 21 feet in the relay games, but that isn't much Sherman of Dartmouth was third. He placed in the intercollegiate games last year. Cook has done so much over 23 feet year. Cook has done so much over 23 feet that there is every reason to think he should get it. Simons of Princeton, who won the championship four years ago when he was a freshman, will be in the meet. B. T. Stephenson, Jr., of Harvard, under the coaching of Quinn, ought to do something

pretty fair this year.
When it comes to pole vaulting there seems to be little about except Yale. The Yale captain, Dray, who will do 13 feet some day, the experts say, ought to win easily He will be backed up by Campbell and Gilbert, who will do much of the fighting with Cook and Jackson of Cornell, Cook being good for much more than 12 feet himself. If Dray were not so beautifully consistent there might be some hope that Cook might beat him. But Dray has been vaulting well all him. But Dray has been vaulting well all the time and he improves as he goes along

the time and he improves as he goes along instead of going back. Judging from what he has done and is doing there isn't very much chance of finding a weak spot in his armor on the day of the games.

Incidentally it must be a wonderful back and shoulder development that permits a man to get the lift that Dray gets in. His style of vaulting is to snap over the bar much as a high jumper does, therefore he has to have all the more power. When the Cornell and Yale men get through with the pole vault there ought not to be much left for any others.

The high jump and the shotput are very

left for any others.

The high jump and the shotput are very open events indeed. That is chiefly because there are no exceptionally good men except Krueger in the shotput in the colleges. Bangs of Harvard is only fair. The best Michigan shot performer is a freshman who may not come East. Patterson, the

high jumper, hasn't been heard of much recently at Michigan.

The consensus is that Yale has come up strongly of late is the intercollegiate figuring and that Cornell and Michigan are likely to crowd out Pennsylvania. Harvard is recognized as having a haring chance in recognized as having a better chance the intercollegiates than at first accorded the Crimson. There are many who believe it is all between Michigan and Yale for first place. The Yale Daily News has reviewed the intercollegiates in advance and apparently divided the most points between Pen-nsylvania and Michigan.

The Pennsylvania swimming team which

The Pennsylvania swimming team which defeated the Chicago team on a recent Western trip contends for the national intercollegiate championship because of that. Chicago's team was the champion of the Western association and Pennsylvania's the Eastern champion. However, that does not constitute the state of the state that does not concern the water polo title which is not held by Pennsylvania. was a partial revenge for the defeat it basketball which the Maroons gave to Pennsylvania after the close of the cham

Pennsylvania after the chase pionship season in the two sections.

On the Western trip the Chicago A.

Dennsylvania 51 to 84. The i defeated Pennsylvania 51 to 84. The University of Chicago was beaten 35 to 15. The University of Illinois was beaten 33 to 14. Against the Missouri A. C. the Pennsylvania team won in the swimming events but was beaten in the water polo game, and so lost the meet. It is expected that Shryock, the fast 220 yard swimmer, will get the P for his season's work.

RIVER TRAFFIC IN MEXICO. How Products of the Interior Are Brought to the Coast.

Tampico correspondence Mexican Herald It would be a difficult matter to estimate the number of people who are directly dependent upon the mercantile supplies of this port, but it is certain that the number written with six figures. More than 5,000 of these boats are in commission on the Tamesi and Panuco rivers, they var in length from 20 to 60 feet and carry the wild and cultivated products of the interior to Tampico, where they discharge their cargoes and reload with merchandise and other supplies

With two great waterways, the Tames and the Panuco, the native navigators find their business profitable, despite the fact that t requires about thirty days to make a round rip to distant points on the river. Every conceivable form of tropical plant and fruit may be found in their cargoes, as well as native made earthenware and other manufactured articles. A long pole is the only compass required by the captain of one of these barques, out he wields the bamboo which pilots him safely over the shoal filled waters of a ropical waterway. Many of the plantations along the rivers keep several of these boats in commission all the time, carrying their smaller roducts to the market and bringing back upplies for the hacienda.

In the early hours of the morning green bananas are piled up along the wharves like cordwood, baskets of cocoanuts, pineapples, wild and cultivated lemons and oranges and numerable other products of the tropics can be seen in enormous quantities. And it is surprising how quickly the supply of the day is exhausted. A string of freight cars on the track opposite the market are waiting to a portion of most every cargo, and by noon there is little left but the small fruits and vegetables in moderate quantities

A Part of the Treatment.

From the Indianapolis News. "I believe," said Dr. John M. Kitchen, was the first physician in northern Indiana o make use of chloroform. I was a young llow, not much past 2t years old, the ink hardly dry on my sheepskin, when a man came into my office to have an aching tooth pulled

I had a small bottle of chloroform, and with "I had a small bottle of chloroform, and with the hardihood of youth I made up my mind to use it. He readily went under the influence of the new anæsthetic, I puiled manfully and the grinder came out. I waited, but the patient did not return to consciousness. I was badly frightened, and hastily seizing a bucket with about two gallons of water in it. poured it over him. Gasping, he came out from the influence of the chloroform. Then he wanted to know what I meant by giving him such a soaking.
"Mustering all my professional sang froid Locking replied. That sir is a part of the I calmly replied: 'That, sir, is a part of the treatment,' and he went away, greatly to my relief, entirely satisfied."

Catch Trout in Orchards.

North Yakina correspondence Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Game Warden Thomas Mullen of Yakima

ounty has called the sportsmen of this district together to devise some way of protecting the game fish which are now being slaughtered in thousands by being dumped on the orchards and alfalfa fields from the irrigation ditches.

ditches.

The trout and salmon enter the ditches and then turn off into the laterals, finally ending their life in the grass where the water has played out and left them. Attorney Edward Parker a few days ago caught a six pound rainbow trout in his pear orchard. Clinton Shannon found several trout in his orchard and numerous others have reported similar inds.

and numerous others have reported similar hinds.

Small boys catch long strings of small trout by scoping them from the pools with their hands. Game Warden Mullen says that in some sections of the valley the ranchers who want hish angle for them in the irrigation ditches in preference to the streams, the ditches being more accessible and the water slower and therefore better.

A PRISON OF JERUSALEM

AN EXPERIENCE WHICH IN-VOLVED NO LITTLE DANGER.

For the Horde of Criminals Was Loose in the Courtyard and Demanded Backsheesh Like Ravenous Wolves-Dragoman's Ruse Alone Provided a Way Out.

A page of experiences of a Turkish prison is added to the long record of prison interiors by William O'Brien, M. P., in the Westminster Gazette:

Our excellent dragoman, Alexander, finding that his world of show places in Jerusalem, inexhaustible as it seemed, was panning out and that we were beginning to prefer to revisit the old scenes all by ourselves to muse in the delicious fragrance of the Franciscans' Garden of Gethsemane or in the gloomy depths of the Valley of Jehoshaphat, undisturbed by the chatter to which the best of guides are prone, discovered for himself and us a new world to conquer, says his account.

He gave us to understand that by some unheard of devices of diplomacy between the Governor-General and the Consul and himself it might be possible to arrange a visit to the jail in which the most eminent murderers of the age-none of them ranking fewer than twenty years penal servitude, some of them orimson with the blood of half a dozen different victims and some choice spirits actually under sentence of hanging-were immured. In his own experience the privilege had been accorded only once before, and that was eighteen years ago. He intimated that for all practical purposes of the tourist world we should be in a position to say with the Ancient Mariner:

We were the first who ever burst

The distinction did not tempt us, but the chance of comparing the interior of a Turk-sh jail with the interior of Holloway and Kilmainham and Tullamore and many others, Irish and English, did. As a matter of fact, the presentation of my eard de-molished all difficulties, as, it must be grate-fully acknowledged, it did everywhere in the land of the genial, if purchasable and unspeakable, Turk.

The penal prison is situate in the heart of the Mohammedan quarter, in a street of crumbling magnificence, and of precious Moorish stalactite arches hiding in mysterious shadows, such as an artist would almost welcome penal servitude to be in-carcerated in, could be only be assured or imbuing his work with its mystical obscurities. The only thing which distin guished the prison from any of the other tumbledown rookeries, or latticed harems, of the street was a group of unwashed soldiers who hovered sleepily about the entrance and whose rifles were the only part that seemed to have enjoyed th oare of a paternal Government.
On the opposite side of the street stood

the penitentiary, in which some hundreds of the minor fry of the criminal classes or the minor fry of the channel classes purged their peccadilloes; but having the tall poppies of the assassin world to choose from, the prison in which the common or garden criminal wasted his sweetness only interested us because it contained the Governor's house. House, did I say? Out worthy Governor's quarters were confined to one crazy room on the level of the street his escritoire, surmounted by a gallery o photos of eminent miscreants of his acquaintance, lying in the only corner where any serious amount of sunlight penetrated and his bed modestly stowed away in the corner opposite, while his official majesty was hedged around with so little ceremony that a one eyed thief, a soldier and a beggar woman stepped in friendly like off street to join in our conversation. The Governor, like every other Turkish official had the pleasure of meeting, was a model of simple courtesy and good fellowship. He began business by producing his ciga-rette case and treating us to a thimbleful of luxurious Turkish coffee as genially as an Irish host would produce his decanter. Linguistically we got on amicably, though hazliy, by means of an exchange of abominably bad French and bad Arabic, for the Gov-

vernor had little French and no English The duties of hospitality completed we where Alexander and myself surrendered our sticks to the soldiers before an orifice was unlocked for us at the bottom of a iron barred gate, through which had to stoop to squeeze ourselves as into some subterranean shrine. We found our-selves locked in between the iron gate selves locked in between the iron gate through which we had been admitted and a second iron gate, a yard in front, which opened into the prison courtyard. Here the misfortunes entailed on poor humanity from the days of Babel down by the confusion of tongues began to overtake us. As we presently discovered, the Governor, the dragoman and myself got entangled in a hopeless riddle of misunderstandings in three languages. It never once occurred to me that the visit was to be occurred to me that the visit was to be otherwise than an ordered inspection of ranges of cells and private interviews with meek prisoners, cowering under the eye of the Governor-a mere commonplace ceremonial of the Irish or English order with, of course, an element of Oriental backsheesh thrown in. There seemed to be some hesitation about unlocking the be some hesitation about unlocking the second gate, and Alexander, with a length of face I did not in the least understand at the moment, asked me if I really desired to go in. "Why, certainly," was the reply "What on earth else did we come for?"

The little wicket in the inner gate was the representations of the content of the conten

hereupon unlocked, and the Governo was the first to step into the prison court I immediately followed. Alexander rawled through it, with a countenance lengthier than ever, but with the expression of resignation with which the Orienta accepts the maddest freaks of "English" eccentricity (for as to expecting the Orienta to master the difference between "English and "Irish." however humiliating to ou national pride may be the confession, you might as well expect him to understan the controversy whether the main street of Dublin ought to be called "O'Connell street" or "Sackville street"). The lock of the little wicket then immediately clicked and we stood in the open courtyard with the two iron gates to freedom locked behind us. "But," I said, to the best of my two languages. "why should not the lady come in, too?" For my wife had been left in the space between the two iron gates, when they had introduced a chair for her comfort. The Governor shook his head mysteriously and Alexander turned up his surprised eves to heaven. I at once came to the conclusion that the difficulty was the

universal Oriental one as to the equality of womankind in the assemblies of men. The Turkish penal law affords to each prisoner three small loaves of bread per day, with water to wash them down (the oaves, I mean, not their faces, for water in Jerusalem is a commodity too precious to be put to such spendthrift uses). But, in addition, the prisoner can make a tiny peculium by his own prison labor, and is permitted further to receive food or money from his friends outside—a development of Turkish prison barbarity which might be opied with advantage by more sanctimoni-us professors of prison philanthropy ous professors of prison philanthropy nearer home. We came, therefore, pro-vided with a supply of 50 francs in media diehs and "metallics" to distribute in back eesh as a humble tribute of sympathy from one who was haud ignarus mali in the matter of the discomforts of prison life. These I proposed to distribute in modest doles at our leisure, as we strolled from cell to cell and heard the individual stories SOTTOW

But the Governor, the dragoman and nyself were no sooner landed inside the ocked grilles than from all sides there poured n upon us a horde of savages about as unirable looking as ever glared upon you from a chamber of a chamber of horrors—with the onal drawback of being hungry flesh and blood instead of wax. We were, in fact, in the midst of 160 of the choicest bandits and assassins of the Turkish Empire.

some of them waiting to be hanged, and all of them pretty well deserving to be, and from their throats came the yell which makes one word, at least, of the Arabic language as familiar as the name of Cook

to the European traveller—the hoarse hungry yell of "Backsheesh!"

This unexpected invasion seemed no hungry yell of "Backsheesh!"

This unexpected invasion seemed no doubt to leave a good deal to be desired in the direction of Turkish prison discipline, but having been born myself to a sufficient contempt for "law and order," and being, moreover, one of those who, with "Lord Mansfield, regard the criminal on his hurdle as no blacker than the Judge who sentenced him might have been in the same environment, I was not much perturbed by the nim might have been in the same environ-ment, I was not much perturbed by the blazing eyes and wild animal growls of my new acquaintances. I soon also began to distinguish amid the mob two prison warders, each carrying a whip, but in little else, either of dress, or, indeed, physiog-nomy, distinguishable from their mur-derous flock. The purse of medjidiehs and "metallics" had been confided to Alexander; but as it was now evident that the distribution of the coin was to be the and indeed only practical business of our visit in the eyes of the wolves who were eaping in upon us, the purse bearer began to evince a nervousness that soon grew

A happy thought, however, of the Governor saved the situation for the moment The purse was transferred to my wife, who from her seat on the safe side of the grille was able to make the distribution in small quantities without any danger of a genera grab with tooth and claw. A short speech of remonstrance from the Governor, reen-forced by an unceremonious application of the warders' whips upon the bare shins of the ringleaders, obtained a temporary success for an arrangement by which the headsman of each dormitory of eight or ten con-victs came forward to the bars to receive his comrades' allowance, which was there-upon ticked off by the Governor on his

But this was a slow process; it became more and more evident that nothing short of another miracle of the loaves and fishes would make the 50 francs of any avail to satisfy the multitude. They pressed in more and more aggressively, with eyes like dagger thrusts, and greedy vells, some of nem brandishing the tools with which they had been employed on prison labor and others utilizing skilfully the irons with which their legs were chained. The warders whips, even if there was room to wield them, were no longer of any greater efficacy than a pitchfork to keep out the sea. The Governor's face, I now noticed for the first time, was pale enough for a white man; but my first real suspicion of the situation through a roar of pain from the unfortunate dragoman, who, with an agonized groan, whispered to me, "They'll murder So little had either my wife or mysel

realized the situation-for, understanding little of what was passing, and taking it for granted that all the passion and fury was simply the Oriental mode of scrambling for coppers. I was on the best of with our murderous friends, addressed some excellent observations to them in the English tongue, and was allowed to push them back in a rough and tumble way without resistance—so exaggerated, I say, seemed Friend Alexander's alarm that I burst out laughing. But the moment I saw his face, livid with terror, the laugh came to an untimely end. my arm like knives and threatening to me," he whispered, and I dare say by way of rebuke to my misplaced merriment what will happen to my wife and chil-

dren?"
The argument was not to be apswered.
But how to get away? For the two iron
gates were locked behind us; the Governor and the two luckless warders were tossing -rari nantes in gurgite vasto-amidst the black deluge of rascality around us, and f it had once come to a rush they could have had our money or our lives, or both combined, before there would be the slightest chance of our being able to creep through the tiny iron wickets between us and liberty. Even in the high his panic a stroke of genius worthy of his illustrious protonym inspired Alexander. "Our supply of money is exhausted. We

must go out for change," he shouted with whatever ghastly cheerfulness he could muster to the wolves who had him by that

neck/and shoulders.
The promise of a fresh prey had an in stantaneous effect. The wolves fell surling unlocked, and Alexander and myself were creeping through the next moment, locks clicked comfortably behind us, we were safe in the guardroom, recei the congratulations of the soldiers who been watching the drama through bars. Like many another who has earn laurels on false pretences. I was aman to find myself a hero in the eyes of Turks for the cheerfulness and cool ith which; in utter ignorance of the dange confronted and kept at bay our ho utthroats. I had not Turkish enough undeceive them as to my own part is seene, but honest Alexander was so in the mood to compete with me for herost wiping the sweat from his brow. I pected every moment to see him drop his knees to thank Heaven for his deliv ance. He told me it never occurred to him that I should desire to go further than that iron grille, but that as I was foolish enough to risk my life by venturing into the midst of the assassins he felt in honor bound to follow me. But he drew the line firmly at allowing the lady to step into the me-

at allowing the lady to step into the ma-nagerie after us.
You may naturally ask, Why not have avoided the danger by intrusting the back-sheesh to the Governor for distribution? Alas! (but let it be whispered not in Gath) adepts in the Turkish theory of government had warned us that if the backsheesh was entrusted to an official not a tin "metallic" of it would ever reach the hands of a pris-oner. If a further shock to European susceptibilities be not one too many let me fide to you in a whisper which luc can never reach either Gath or that the visit concluded with a mode ful of backsheesh to the worthy Governor himself, who received his pieces of with the dignity of an Oriental ruler raking in his rightful coin of the tribute One incident more—perhaps the most charming of all One of the soldiers who had witpessed the scene followed us after we the prison, and with a face beaming with e thusiastic admiration murmured brave man. That you may go to heaven and, shaking my hand, disappeared into his barrack. And the really astounding feature of the compliment was that this soldier had been about the only person, gentle or assassin, we had met in the course of our risit who had neither received nor petitioned for backsheesh.

ANIMALS ALL AMBIDEXTROUS. Why Man Gives Preference to Right Hand Over the Left.

From the Chicago Tribune Right handedness and right eyedness cama with genus homo. Dr. George M. Goold has watched for them in squirrels that use their front paws to hold nuts, cats that strike at sects in the air or play with wounded mice and in many other animals, but he is certain nop reference is given to the right side over

But in the lowest human savages all over he world choice in greater expertness of one

the world choice in greater expertness of one hand is clearly present. One cause for its development is in primitive military customs. In all tribes and countries since man used implements of offence and defence the left side, where the heart lies, has been protected by the shield, and the left hand was called the shield hand, while the right hand was called the spear hand.

Next to fighting came commerce. The fundamental condition of bartering was counting with the low numbers, one to ten. The fingers of the free or right hand were naturally first used, and all fingers to-day are called digits, as are the figures themselves, while the basis of our numberings is the decimal or ten fingered system. Every drill and action of the soldier from ancient Greece to modern America is right sided in every detail. Firing from the right shoulder and sighting with the right eye brings the right eye into prominence.

It is significant that with the decline of militarism comes the suggestion of schools for ambidexterity and the establishment of a

ilitarism comes the suggestion of schools ambidexterity and the establishment of a movement for promulgating the gospel of two handedness and its obvious advantages.

Greenhul

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2.50 White Taffetas at 1.65; heavy lustrous quality; 351/2 inches. 1.00 Chiffon Taffetas at 68c; in twenty light and dark tones.

1.00 Messalines at 68c; 19 inches; in complete color range. 1 25 Peau de Cygne at 95c; pure dye black warp; shot, white, green, red, blue, purple and brown.

75c Rough Pongees at 58c; 24 in.; in smart colors. 1.10 Pekin Chevron Surah Silks at 78c; in monotone effects; 20

1.50 Satin Majesty at 1.15; in soft finish, ivory and white; 21 in. 1.50 Imported Messaline at 1.15; white, ivory and cream; 221/2 in.

85c Louisine at 65c; in ivory and 1.25 Louisine at 85c; white and 1.00 Crepe de Chine at 68c; 23 in.; ivory; 191/2 in.

75c and 85c Tafletas at 50c; 19 inches; range of street and evening shades.

White Japanese Habutal Silks: 27 in. value 75c, at 58c to 27 in., value 2.00, at 1.50.

"Onyx" hosiery is too well known to women

throughout the country to need any word

of commendation from us. Very seldom,

indeed, is it offered under price, but that

Black Taffetas: Of lustrous guaran-teed quality; all 26 in. wide. At 70c, value 1.00, at 1.20. value 1.65. A limited quantity of Black Dress Taffetas, all guaranteed. 21 to 24 in., values 1.25 and 1.50, at 90c.

1.00 Fancy Dress Taffetas at 68c; changeable stripes and checks and invisible stripes in cameo effects; 19 inches. 1.00 Imported Monotone Stripe1

Messalines at 75c; in two-toned shadings of pink, blue, tan and green; All-Silk Pongee Sultings. in natural

color: 24 in., value 75c, at 58c, to 36 in., value 3.00, at 1.95. 1.75 Satin Crepe at 1.20; in colors;

in colors.

Stirring Values in Silk-and-wool sublime, in the clinging-silken finish; 38-in., in lavender, pink, ciel, cream. Silk-and-Wool gray, navy, brown, red and black; regularly 1.00 yd., at 65c Novelties

Silk-and-wool duchess cloth; the silk's woven over the top to effect a lustrous, shining surface, and the wool is added to give body and graceful draping qualities; the result is a sumptuous cloth, admirably adapted to outer wraps, capes and elaborate frocks; 40-in., regularly 2.00 yd., at Main Floor

Women's and Misses' 7.00 and 8.00 Boots And Oxfords, 4.50

For Monday's and Tuesday's selling only. These boots and oxfords are our regular 7.00 and 8.00 bench-made stock. They represent the highest grade shoemaking possible, and come in the finest leath-

ers tanned. All are this season's smartest models. Boots are of imported patent leather, tan and black Russia calfskin. Oxfords in tan and black Russia calfskin and imported patent leather. All sizes and widths. Regularly 7.00 and 8.00 a

Traveling Bags Travelers and early vacationists will find it to their advantage to see, at least, these and Suit Cases --- requisites to-morrow: Deep traveling bags, English style, of genuine cowhide; hand-sewn, riveted frame; Underprice raw edges; 14 to 18 in.

For women; value 7.00, at For men; value 8.50, at . . . 6.00 Suit cases, of genuine cowhide, 24 in., reinforced corners, solid leather straps inside and out; cloth-lined; for men and women; value 5.00, at 3.50 Main Floor

Women's 7.50 to 20.00 Samples from a prominent maker of women's Hand-Bags at . . 5.00 finest grades of hand-bags. Nearly all are perfect, but, some show slight marks of handling. No two alike—an extremely choice lot. Regularly 7.50 to 20.00, at 5.00 each. Main Floor

Redfern Whalebone Corsets

The 1908 display of Redfern Corsets embodies all the style-charm for which these famous corsets are noted. They not only endow the figure with the new, subtle touches of style-but they also lend to the form an undeniable effect of grace and lissomeness which is so imperative for the wear of snug-fitting Princess gowns, clinging Empire effects and the

loose, draping Grecian modes.

Stayed with Arctic whalebone, curved to permanently shape the fashionable contour. "Security" Rubber Button Hose Supporters attached—none of the metal parts will rust. Priced according to materials, from 3.00 to 15.00,

6th Ave., 18th to 19th St.

Greenhut & Company,

(Store formerly occupied by B. Altman & Co.)

6th Ave., 18th to 19th St.

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